

Table 1. Summary of hypotheses, corresponding specific predictions, and results. We count predictions as fully supported ('yes') when the response is significant in single-variable tests (Table 4) and included in all top full models and as partially supported ('(yes)') or rejected ('(no)') when the direction of response consistently matched the prediction but the effect was not significant in all models.

Hypotheses & Specific Predictions	Prediction supported?				Results
	Overall	1966	1977	1999	
<b>Tree size and microenvironment</b>					
<i>Larger, taller trees have lower Rt.</i>					
Rt decreases with stem diameter (DBH).	yes	yes	-	-	Table 4
Rt decreases with height (H).	yes	yes	-	(yes)	Tables 4, 5
<i>Trees with more exposed crowns have lower Rt.</i>					
Dominant trees have lowest Rt.	-	yes	(yes)	-	Tables 4, 5
Correcting for H, dominant trees have lowest Rt.	(no)		-	(no)	Tables 4, 5
<i>Small trees (lower root volume) in drier microhabitats have lower Rt.</i>					
There is a negative interactive effect between H and topographic wetness index.	-	-	-	-	Table 4
<b>Species traits</b>					
<i>Species' traits—particularly leaf hydraulic traits—predict Rt.</i>					
Wood density correlates (positively or negatively) to Rt.	-	-	-	-	Table 4
Leaf mass per area correlates positively to Rt.	-	-	-	-	Table 4
Ring-porous species have higher Rt than diffuse- or semi-ring- porous.	-	yes	(no)	yes	Tables 4, 5
Percent loss leaf area upon desiccation correlates negatively with Rt.	yes	yes	(yes)	-	Tables 4, 5
Water potential at turgor loss correlates negatively with Rt.	(yes)	-	(yes)	(yes)	Tables 4, 5

Table 2. Summary of variables.

variable	symbol	units	description		category	n
<b>Dependent variable</b>						
drought resistance	$Rt$	-	ratio of growth during drought year to mean growth of the 5 years prior.		-	1596
<b>Independent variables</b>						
drought year	$Y$	-	year of drought		1966	478
					1977	547
					1999	571
<i>tree size</i>						
diameter breast height	$DBH$	cm	DBH in drought year		-	all
height	$H$	m	estimated H in drought year		-	all
<i>microhabitat</i>						
crown position	$CP$	-	2018 crown position		dominant (D)	31
					co-dominant (C)	231
					intermediate (I)	224
					suppressed (S)	101
topographic wetness index	$TWI$	-	steady-state wetness index based on slope and upstream contributing area		-	all
<i>species' traits</i>						
wood density	$WD$	$\text{g cm}^{-3}$	dry mass of a unit volume of fresh wood		-	all
leaf mass per area	$LMA$	$\text{kg m}^{-2}$	ratio of leaf dry mass to fresh leaf area		-	all
xylem porosity	$XP$	-	vessel arrangement in xylem		ring (R)	408
					semi-ring (SR)	31
					diffuse (D)	178
turgor loss point	$\pi_{tlp}$	MPa	water potential at which leaves wilt		-	all
percent loss area	$PLA_{dry}$	%	percent loss of leaf area upon dessication		-	all

Table 3. Overview of analyzed species, their productivity in the plot, numbers and sizes sampled, and traits. Given are DBH mean and range of cored trees, the number of cores represented by each crown position of each species, and mean hydraulic trait measurements.

species	% ANPP	test	test	test	test	test	test	test	test	test	test	test	test
Liriodendron tulipifera (LITU)	47.1	98	368.54	100 - 1004	diffuse	19.56	2.0634060	46.92	12.3793853	-1.92	0.1681759	0.40	0.0325084
Quercus alba (QUAL)	10.7	61	471.51	114 - 791	ring	8.52	0.3694220	75.80	11.0468925	-2.58	0.0835049	0.61	0.0221675
Quercus rubra (QURU)	10.1	69	548.79	110.7 - 1480	ring	11.01	0.8922667	71.13	6.5798224	-2.64	0.2776709	0.62	0.0207973
Quercus velutina (QUVE)	7.8	77	541.38	160.2 - 1142	ring	13.42	0.8385016	48.69	3.2970522	-2.39	0.1483899	0.65	0.0403960
Quercus montana (QUPR)	4.8	59	422.48	105 - 872	ring	11.75	1.3713382	71.77	40.1628049	-2.36	0.0931211	0.61	0.0090773
Fraxinus americana (FRAM)	3.8	62	353.63	64 - 947.3	ring	13.06	1.0642640	43.28	4.7802561	-2.10	0.3631229	0.56	0.0121257
Carya glabra (CAGL)	3.7	31	313.89	98 - 985	ring	21.09	5.4761475	42.76	0.9378544	-2.13	0.5013019	0.62	0.0397614
Juglans nigra (JUNI)	2.1	31	481.42	242 - 870	semi-ring*	24.64	8.7222492	72.13	7.0957247	-2.76	0.2139988	1.09	0.0906448
Carya cordiformis (CACO)	2.0	13	271.87	107 - 615	ring	17.22	2.2544886	45.86	15.6045015	-2.13	0.0457403	0.83	0.1048029
Carya tomentosa (CATO)	2.0	13	209.74	121 - 322.1	ring	16.56	NA	45.36	NA	-2.20	NA	0.83	NA
Fagus grandifolia (FAGR)	1.5	80	235.11	112 - 1072	diffuse	9.45	1.2510342	30.68	4.9374573	-2.57	NA	0.62	0.0283917
Carya ovalis (CAOVL)	1.1	23	352.87	149 - 660	ring	14.80	6.3427923	47.60	3.9499683	-2.48	0.0351965	0.96	0.3251937

\* Semi-ring porosity is intermediate between ring and diffuse. We group it with diffuse-porous species for more even division of species between categories.

Table 4. Single-variable tests of hypothesized drivers of drought resistance. Models including each variable were compared to corresponding null models. dAIC is the AICc of the null model minus that of the model including the variable (thus, dAICc>2 indicates that the variable significantly improves the model)

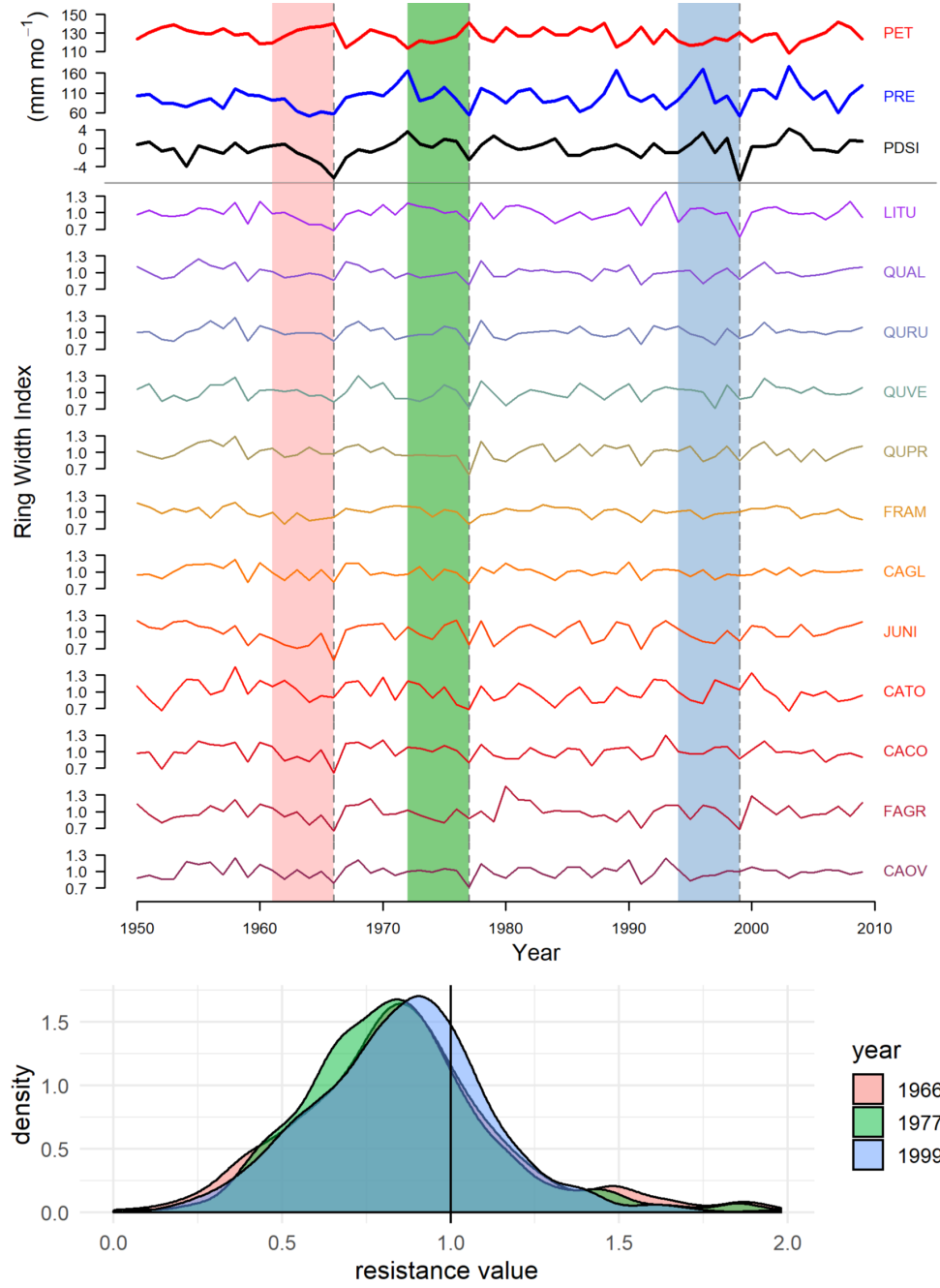
variable	category	null model variables	all droughts		1966		1977		1999	
			dAICc	coefficients	dAICc	coefficients	dAICc	coefficients	dAICc	coefficients
Tree size and microenvironment										
ln[DBH]		(year)	8.17**	-0.0385	15.32**	-0.0888	-0.87	-0.0214	-1.93	0.0057
ln[H]		(year)	8.17**	-0.0600	15.32**	-0.1383	-0.87	-0.0334	-1.93	0.0089
crown position (alone)	D	(year)	-2.96	-0.0461	3.25**	-0.0509	0.66	-0.0759	0.38	-0.0103
	C		-	0.0000	-	0.0000	-	0.0000	-	0.0000
	I		-	-0.0063	-	0.0732	-	-0.0298	-	-0.0563
	S		-	0.0122	-	0.0526	-	0.0432	-	-0.0483
crown position (with height)	D	ln[H] (+year)	0.57	-0.0347	-1.84	-0.0328	-0.23	-0.0730	3.04**	-0.0024
	C		-	0.0000	-	0.0000	-	0.0000	-	0.0000
	I		-	-0.0425	-	0.0139	-	-0.0388	-	-0.0810
	S		-	-0.0582	-	-0.0662	-	0.0258	-	-0.0956
ln[TWI]		ln[H] (+year)	5.34**	-0.0890	-1.96	-0.0171	5.05**	-0.1404	2.8**	-0.1033
ln[TWI]*ln[H]		ln[H]+ln[TWI] (+year)	-0.83	0.0797	-1.58	0.0927	-1.47	0.0861	-1.9	0.0414
Species traits										
wood density		ln[H] (+year)	-1.91	-0.0479	-1.24	-0.2089	-1.22	-0.1812	0.22	0.2502
leaf mass per area		ln[H] (+year)	-1.99	0.0003	-1.88	0.0012	-1.76	-0.0013	-2	0.0004
xylem porosity	R	ln[H] (+year)	-0.71	0.0660	2.305**	0.1888	1.399*	-0.1452	3.765**	0.1544
	D/SR		-	0.0000	-	0.0000	-	0.0000	-	0.0000
turgor loss point		ln[H] (+year)	1.33*	-0.1777	-1.64	-0.1078	1.26*	-0.2500	0.016	-0.1732
percent loss area		ln[H] (+year)	7.17**	-0.0140	9.18**	-0.0249	-0.05	-0.0105	-0.716	-0.0074

\*dAICc > 1: variable qualified for inclusion in full model

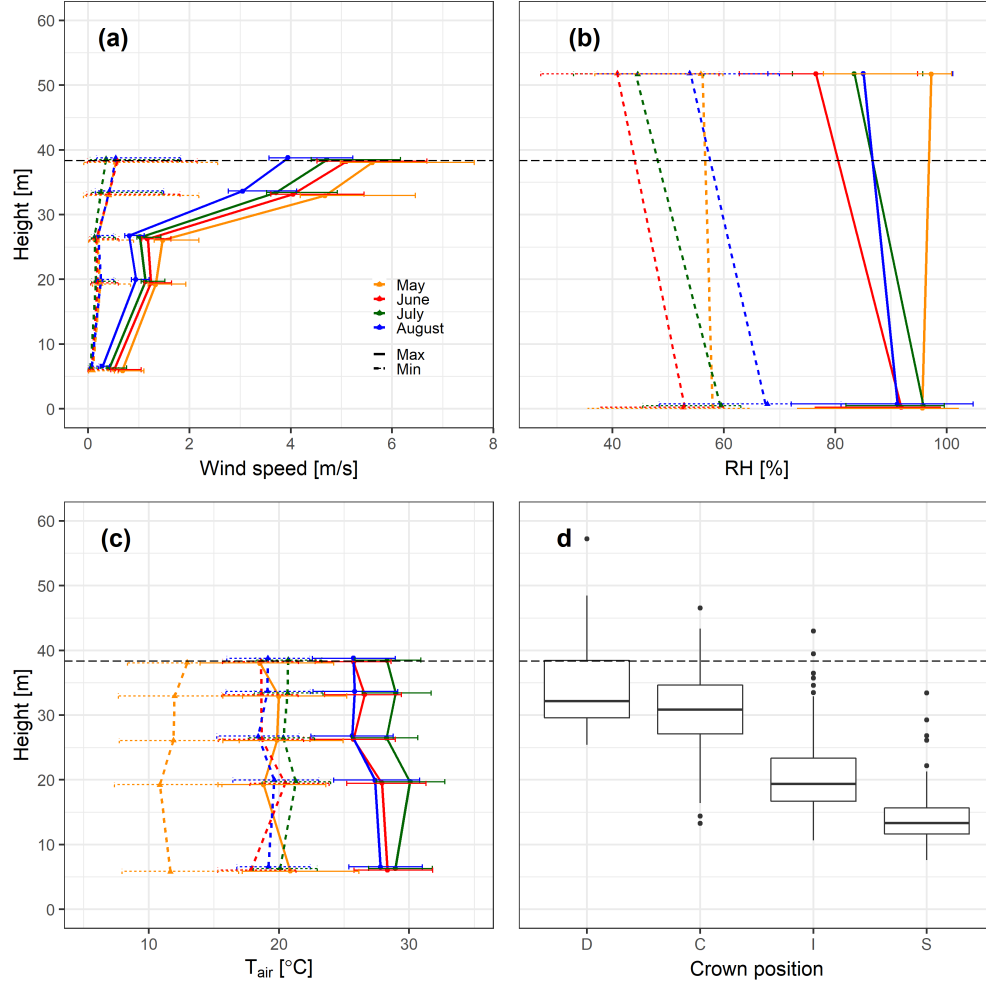
\*\*dAICc > 2: statistically significant, variable qualified for inclusion in full model

Table 5. Summary of top full models for each drought instance. Models are ranked by AICc, and we show all models whose AICc value falls within 1.0 (dAICc<1) of the best model (bold).

drought	dAICc	R2	Intercept	ln[H]	crown position				ln[TWI]	xylem architecture			PLA	TLP
					D	C	I	S		D/SR	R			
<b>all</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>1.077</b>	<b>-0.057</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>-0.086</b>	-	-		<b>-0.012</b>	<b>-0.113</b>
	0.586	0.11	1.365	-0.055	-	-	-	-	-0.086	-	-		-0.013	-
	0.726	0.12	1.220	-0.089	-0.034	0	-0.037	-0.051	-0.079	-	-		-0.012	-0.101
	0.813	0.11	1.481	-0.089	-0.034	0	-0.039	-0.054	-0.079	-	-		-0.014	-
<b>1966</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>1.503</b>	<b>-0.141</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0</b>	<b>0.11</b>		<b>-0.021</b>	-
<b>1977</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>1.136</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>-0.145</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-0.205</b>		<b>-0.015</b>	<b>-0.13</b>
	0.040	0.21	1.490	-	-	-	-	-	-0.145	0	-0.22		-0.017	-
	0.505	0.22	1.089	-	-0.069	0	-0.025	0.043	-0.137	0	-0.199		-0.014	-0.143
	0.818	0.22	1.481	-	-0.07	0	-0.027	0.038	-0.136	0	-0.216		-0.017	-
<b>1999</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.464</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>-0.095</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.16</b>		-	<b>-0.197</b>
	0.019	0.24	0.725	-0.068	0	0	-0.077	-0.09	-0.084	0	0.167		-	-0.183



**Figure 1. Climate and species-level growth responses over our study period, highlighting the three focal droughts (a) and community-wide responses** Time series plot (a) shows peak growing season (May–August) climate conditions and residual chronologies for each species. Focal droughts are indicated by dashed lines, and shading indicates the pre-drought period used in calculations of the resistance metric. Figure modified from Helcoski *et al.* (2019). Density plots (b) show the distribution of resistance values for each drought.



**Figure 2. Height profiles in growing season climatic conditions, tree heights by crown position, and leaf hydraulic traits** The top row shows averages ( $\pm$  SD) of daily maxima and minima of (a) wind speed, (b) relative humidity ( $RH$ ), and (c) air temperature ( $T_{air}$ ) averaged over each month of the peak growing season (May-August) from 2016-2018. In these plots, heights are slightly offset for visualization purposes. Also shown is (d) 2018 tree heights by canopy position (see Table 2 for codes). In all plots, the dashed horizontal line indicates the 95th percentile of tree heights in the ForestGEO plot.